

THE FLORENCE TRIBUNE

By CHAS. D. REPPY.

ONLY PAPER IN PINAL COUNTY.

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Now that Teddy's Terrors are armed and equipped as the law directs, the advance on Cuba will begin.

Gov. McCord is to be a sure enough colonel, the President having authorized him to raise a regiment.

Isn't in about time some of our patriotic citizens were taking steps to properly observe the coming 4th of July.

CAN it be possible that this war was brought on, as some assert, in order that the goldbugs might have five hundred millions in bonds issued?

The souvenir edition of the Graham Guardian is very creditable to Mr. John J. Birdno, editor of that sterling paper. The letter press and typography are excellent.

How would our friend Winsor, of the Yuma Sun, like it if the TRIBUNE were constantly referring to the Fortuna mine, in Mohave county. The Mammoth mine is in Pinal, and not Pima county.

THE Bisbee Orb evidently appreciates the editorial comments of the FLORENCE TRIBUNE, judging by the way it copies from this paper without credit. Come, come, Allie, that's no way to run a newspaper.

"THE appointment of Hon. George W. Cheyney as postmaster of Tucson gives his silver friends great joy. He is one of the finest men in the territory and has never had to stultify himself in order to get an office. George is the right man in the right place.

THERE is a new song going the rounds of the press, and it runneth in this wise: "We don't want to buy at your place, we don't trade there any more; you'll be sorry when you see us going to some other store. You can't sell us any stale goods, we have opened wide our eyes, we don't want to trade at your store, 'cause you don't advertise."

MR. GLADSTONE was born in 1809. It is a coincidence that the same year several other illustrious men first saw the light of day, notably Alfred Tennyson, Charles Darwin, Thomas Carlyle, Abraham Lincoln, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Edgar Allen Poe. It is a question whether any other year in the world's history can be cited that was so prolific in its contributions to genius.

SAYS the Yuma Sun: The Nineteenth Legislature, which iniquitous body repealed the bill making it necessary to publish the delinquent tax list, is directly responsible for the shortage in the school fund of numerous counties, notably Yuma. The school fund has heretofore received a considerable revenue from the sale of property for taxes, but as no property was sold this source of revenue has failed.

SEVERAL poker games were flourishing last night and reported heavy winnings made. (Tombstone Prospector.) That's the way with these poker games—it is only the winnings that are "reported." (Florence Tribune.)

Never mind, Reppy, your time may come if you stay long enough. (Phoenix Republican.) In earlier days, Reppy did listen to the siren song of such hoary-headed old sinners as Randolph of the Republican. He waited a year for an ace-full, and got it beaten with four fours. It is many years since he came to the conclusion that the only way to beat poker is to let it alone.

The Troy steam laundry challenges the territory to equal its record in marrying off its young lady help. During the past six months it has furnished desirable husbands for six young ladies its employ. If there are any pretty girls in Jerome who are desirous of getting married, they should lose no time in applying at this institution for a situation, as it guarantees to furnish good husbands on short notice. (Jerome News.)

TELEGRAPHIC REPORT.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—For the first time since the beginning of hostilities there appears to be something in the nature of an official statement of the plan of campaign of the United States government. This is contained in a letter of Secretary Alger to the Speaker of the House, transmitting certain recommendations and statements of General Ludlow, which disclosed the purpose of the War Department to send 70,000 men to Cuba; 20,000 to start at once, and the remainder just as soon as they can be made ready for departure.

There was an estimate for establishing electrical communication in connection with the army in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, showing for the first time officially an implied intention on the part of the government to land troops in Porto Rico.

Of course all these movements have been anticipated by the press, but nevertheless a strong element of doubt exists and therefore an official statement of the government's purposes, made even in this indirect fashion, created a profound sensation here, inasmuch as the Secretary says that the second contingent of troops is to go forward as soon as they can be prepared.

A good deal of interest is attached to an order that was made to-day at the War Department providing for the organization of the 75,000 additional volunteers called for. The order officially established the statements heretofore made in Tuesday's dispatches, that a large proportion of the new men are to be used to fill up existing regiments of volunteers which in most cases are deficient in numbers.

The naval officials have been considerably mystified throughout the day by the reports of an engagement off Santiago de Cuba. Corroborative evidence coming in from many quarters, including official announcements from Havana and Madrid, led the officers to concede late in the day that some engagement had taken place, although they did not regard it as a very serious one.

No bulletins were issued by the department during the day and at the close of office hours it was stated that no dispatches from Commodore Schley had been received during the day.

There is reason to believe, however, that the department received indirect advice through the State Department possibly not bearing out the detailed press dispatches, but they are sufficient to indicate that an engagement of some kind had occurred at Santiago.

The impression is that in the execution of general instructions to all commanders on the Cuban coast to prevent the construction or strengthening of barriers by the Spanish, Commodore Schley, observing work of this kind going on at Moro Castle, had drawn his fleet up close enough to stop it. It is not believed that he made any real attempt to enter the harbor, but while engaged in the task of shelling the shore batteries, seeing the Cristobal Colon in range, he could not resist the temptation to try a few shots at her.

The statement from Madrid in what seemed to have been an almost semi-official form of the acuteness of the financial stringency and the plain intimation that the Bank of Spain, and consequently Spain, was nearing an end of her resources, was regarded at the State Department as of more real significance than many of the stories of battles on land and sea that have been coming over the cables for the past few weeks. The effect of this notice may be to hasten operations against Porto Rico lest the prize slip from our grasp through a sudden and unexpected termination of the war. An additional evidence that an actual forward movement of the army and navy has begun was given in the action of the foreign naval and military observers. They have been sojourning in Washington some time, but in the last week all of them have started for Florida.

TAMPA, June 1.—Major William D. Smith, formerly of Gomez's staff, has returned from a dangerous trip to Havana and the outlying provinces. "I was in Havana several hours," he said last night, "and the city simply swarms with soldiers. There are 140,000 Spanish soldiers in Havana city, Havana province and Matanzas. Forty thousand men are in Matanzas, 35,000 in Matanzas and the remainder scattered along the coast on each side of these two points.

"I landed within a mile and a half of Moro castle, crept past a sentinel and soon mingled with the Spanish soldiers. They are prepared to stand a siege of six months easily.

"I tell you that if the United States lands less than 50,000 troops there will be a terrible slaughter. The Spanish soldiers are not green ones. I do not fear yellow fever if the men are careful. I saw Rodriguez, the third in command and chief of the Pinar del Rio, Matanzas and Havana districts. I stayed on the island long enough to learn that we have a hard fight before us."

Major Smith was asked what Gomez thought of the invasion, but the major would not answer.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Secretary Al-

ger in a letter to congress says 15,000 or 20,000 troops will go to Cuba at once and be followed as soon as possible by 50,000 more.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A special to the Press from Washington says Sampson has sailed for Santiago to assist Schley in the reduction of the fortifications. Sampson sailed from Key West at day break yesterday, and will effect a junction to-morrow with Commodore Schley.

CAPE HATTEN, June 1.—A special from Santiago confirming yesterday's bombardment says great events are expected hourly here. The American warships are in front of the harbor; the insurgents are gathering on the hills. The Spanish have taken extraordinary precaution to guard the harbor entrance.

MADRID, June 1.—The condition of the Bank of Spain is considered to-day as more serious than any reverse of the war, as, if it cannot help the government the war cannot be continued.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, June 1.—8:50 a. m.—The following additional details have been received here from a Spanish source at Havana of the engagement reported off Santiago de Cuba yesterday. The Spanish batteries first answered the fire of the American squadron in a lively manner. After twenty minutes of firing directed in a superior manner upon the part of the American fleet the Spanish battery began to weaken and the American ships concentrated a violent fusillade upon El Morro, destroying it completely. The forts at Socopa and Punta Gorda fired the last shots. The Spanish loss must have been considerable. Details are lacking as to the American loss. The Spaniards pretended to have struck the American vessels several times, but this information is accepted under reserve. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the American squadron ceased firing. At that hour there were no Spanish vessels in sight. No news has been received here of the dispatch boats.

PORT ANTONIO, Jamaica, June 1.—On board Associated Press boat Dandy.—For an hour yesterday afternoon the Massachusetts, Iowa, New Orleans and Vixen, of Commodore Schley's squadron, exchanged shots with the Spanish fleet, under Admiral Cervera, and with the land batteries guarding the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

No attempt was made by the American commander to bring off a general engagement, it being his desire to locate the batteries on the hills above the harbor and to determine the position of the Spanish fleet.

At one o'clock the signal to form a column was hoisted on the Massachusetts, and the New Orleans, Iowa and Vixen fell in the order named.

When the Massachusetts passed the harbor entrance by 500 yards a cloud of smoke burst from the two 13-inch guns in her after turret; one shell struck the Spanish flagship, Cristobal Colon, as she lay at anchor. All the shore batteries took up the firing on the Massachusetts, but she was soon beyond range and the batteries turned their guns on the New Orleans. This cruiser had been directed to pay attention to the batteries and draw their fire as much as possible, and she obeyed her instructions. Her first shot located a battery on the hill above Moro Castle. It flew straight into the fort and must have caused much damage, as a great cloud of dust and debris arose as the shell burst. A couple more shots sent a part of the walls of Moro flying into the air, and then the New Orleans confined herself to the batteries; her firing was exceedingly accurate.

The Iowa came next and like the Massachusetts devoted her attention to the ships lying within the harbor. The shells fell all around the Cristobal Colon, but the latter was not seriously damaged and kept up her fire until long after the American ships steamed out of range. The ironclads then returned and bore down on the harbor once more. When within 4,000 yards of shore the shells from the Massachusetts again began to heave up the waters of Santiago harbor. The batteries replied to the warships in an energetic fashion but their shots fell short. The New Orleans came once more, tearing up the ground all around the batteries in a most savage manner. The Spaniards dropped shells close to the Iowa as she came by for the second time sending a stream of shells into the harbor as she did so. Not an American vessel was struck and not a sailor injured. It is likely the latter part of the week will see more serious work. The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius is coming down and an attempt will be made by her to explode the triple row of mines extending across the harbor mouth. With these out of the way Commodore Schley will sail into the harbor for a death grapple with the fleets and batteries.

Pay per month of the soldiers, both regular and volunteers, who are fighting Spain, is as follows: Colonel, \$291; lieutenant colonel, \$250; major, \$208; captain mounted, \$186; captain unmounted, \$150; regimental adjutant, \$150; regimental quartermaster, \$150; first lieutenant, \$125; second lieutenant, \$116; chaplain, \$125; common soldier, \$13 to \$18.

MORE SOLDIERS NEEDED.

Over 215,000 Men Are Required to Prosecute the War.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—A third call for volunteers is likely to be issued within the next two weeks. The military authorities are convinced that there is to be a demand for troops which cannot be met with the force available under the present conditions. It is evident that the regular army cannot be increased to the desired strength of 64,000 men, and the War Department will consider itself fortunate if the regular army attains a force of 40,000.

Army officers are perplexed as to why men are not willing to enter the regular establishment. No regular term of enlistment has been provided and regulars now entering the army can do so provisionally, with the understanding that they need serve only during the war, and certainly not longer than for two years.

During the last week it has become obvious that the military forces for invasion and occupation purposes will have to be much larger than was expected. A conservative estimate by an officer competent to judge provides: First—An army of 125,000 for Cuba. Second—An army of 60,000 for the Philippines. Third—An army of 30,000 for Porto Rico.

Taking into consideration the improbability of augmenting the regular army to 62,000, the disabilities certain to occur in the field and the necessity of maintaining a large reserve force for home defense and to replace those who become ill while away, the third call for volunteers is practically certain.

Colonel Wm. J. Bryan.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Jefferson City, Mo., says Governor Stevens, in a telegram to-day, offered the command of a Missouri regiment to William J. Bryan of Nebraska, "in view of the fact that he (Bryan) cannot lead a regiment from his own state."

LINCOLN, Neb., May 31.—Hon. William J. Bryan to-day wired Governor Stephens of Missouri the following reply: "Governor Lon V. Stephens, Jefferson City, Mo.:

"I am deeply indebted to you for the honor you do me. I should be pleased to be associated in any capacity with the Missouri volunteers, but it is quite certain that all, or a considerable portion of my regiment, will be accepted, and I feel that my first duty is to the Nebraska boys.

"W. J. BRYAN."

WASHINGTON, May 31.—William J. Bryan, late Democratic nominee for the Presidency, may be a colonel in the volunteer army now being organized to drive the Spaniards out of the Western hemisphere. To-day the Secretary of War authorized the Governor of Nebraska to raise a regiment of infantry for the service of the government under the President's call for 75,000 additional volunteers. The Governor previously had requested authority to do this, and the regiment he proposed to tender the government is being recruited with the expectation that Mr. Bryan will be its commanding officer.

Jerome school trustees are thinking seriously of employing an extra clerk to attend to their correspondence. The number of applicants for position is simply without precedent. Citizens with eastern connections are urging employment of friends attracted by the comparative good wages paid; county officials with "pulls" have friends to recommend regardless of qualifications, and last, but equally persistent, is the woman with the "shiftless" husband to take care of. She wants a place, feeling confident that she can teach her pupils to guard against duplicating her mistake. If you have friends who think they can teach don't hesitate to let it be known. Mrs. F. E. Jordan, W. P. Britton and H. J. Allen are paid to investigate your claims. (Jerome Reporter.)

Wanted, to purchase copper mining claim of merit; must submit to expert investigation. No notice taken unless accompanied with full particulars and lowest price on cash basis. Address: THOS. WHITMAN.

Care CHAS. K. LAR, 253 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y.

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